NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

HOTEL DE VILLE. A DIVISION IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE-SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS ARRESTED-CON-DITIONS OF CHANZI'S RELEASE-TONE OF

Panis, Wednesday, March 29, 1871. The Commune was preclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at 4 o'cleck yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council from a platform covered with red cloth, but were quite inaudible at a little distance. The appreaches to the Place were filled by an enormous crowd of the Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time scalously cheering the Republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the Place, and salvoes of artillery were repeatedly fired.

Yestenlay the Sub-Central Committee, who have replaced the old Central Committee, ordered the formation of 25 battaliens of infantry for active service, and 30 batteries of reserve artillery, and also 15 batteries of mitrailleuse for active service. The Committee also ordered that the Nationals be paid Il france daily in addition to their rations. Gen. Duval, the erganized the infantry, and Gen. Bergeret the cavalry, are authorized to make requisitions for all needed articles. Gen. Cluseret is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs, vice Du Besson, suspended, but the report is considered doubtful. M. Fleurens's resignation of his military functions was accepted.

To-day it is currently reported that a division has occurred in the Committee, and that several of the members are under arrest. It is also stated that M. Garrier, a member of the Committee, has been condemued to death for a Bonapartist. Scheeleher has resigned. The Committee has dismissed 25 officials in the Repartment of Finance for disobedience.

The Republican Committee at Marseilles has isaund a moclamation recognizing the Paris Government. Marseilles is tranquil, and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of that city have elected M. Ducoix their Colonel.

Mensti and Eleciotti Garibaldi have declined to fight, except against a foreign enemy. A letter from Gen. Comer is published repudiating the Committee. The Bank of France has again advanced 500,000 francs to the issurgents. The Postal Director refuses to give up his functions to the appointee of the Committee. Paris is julet to-day, and the Red Flag is generally displayel. Gen. Chanzy was released on condition that he would not take up arms, except against

The Gi du Peuple opposes the election of a Commanderin-Chief of the National Guard as dangerous and useess, and urges the deposition of the Assembly. L. Verite says the Committee are hindering the seed com sent from America from reaching the frontier. The Français, Debats, Siccle, and Verite blame the inaction and reaction of the Assembly.

REPORTS FROM MARSEILLES. A STRONG MILITARY FORCE ORGANIZING AT VER-

SAILLES-FORTY THOUSAND PRUSSIANS EX-PROTED THERE IMMEDIATELY - ANOTHER PROBLAMATION TO THE PREFECTS - MAR-SETTLES UNDER MARTIAL LAW. VERSAILLES, Wednesday, March 29, 1871.

Versailes is rapidly becoming a military camp. National Gardes are are arriving continually from the departments. The movements of the Govern-

ment relative to Paris are unknown. Forty thousand Prussians are expected here totrustworthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days. It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder | THE GREAT PRESBYTERIAN TRIAL - A POINT

Assembly to Pontaineblenu.

At the sitting of the National Assembly, to-day, M. Freshoons made a demand for the interruption of communication with Faris. M. Clemencean has resigned his seat in the Assembly. M. Ruchetulon, a member of the Left in the Assembly, has renounced the Insurgent Committee because the official Journal has defended assassination. The Deputies of the Right in the Assembly demand the removal of Gen. Lefle, but M. Thiers positively refuses his con-

The Government has issued a circular to prefects, announcing that order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns has failed, save in Marseilles. Nortonne, and St. Etienne. "Prance," says the circular, "is rallying to the support of the Government. The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The Government has temporized with the insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready to-day to meet and

An amicable arrangement between the Paris and Versailles Covernments is regarded as still possible. A dispatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgent Parisians by the German Government or the German commanders in France.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, March 22, 1871.

No sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day, and the time for the second meeting is undetermined. It is rumored that the events in Paris cause the delay in the negotiations,

ALGERIA.

THE REBELLION ASSUMING ALARMING PROPOR-TIONS.

London, Wednesday, March 29, 1871. A special dispatch to The Daily News from Brussels says the Arab chief Sidi Mokrani, with 40,000 proops, is within 25 leagues of Algiers, and has deglared war against France,

THE ERIE SEIZURES IN GRANGE COUNTY. Pont Jenvis, March 29 .- Affairs here in re gard to the late scizere of Erio property by Sheriff Weywent to New-York yesterday to consult with the authorities as to what was to be done in the matter, but came back without receiving any satisfaction. The Attorney for Mr. Dyke insisted yesterday upon the Sheriff's holding sense one of the passenger trains at Turner's, and serving an attachment on the shops at this place. The officer, however, refused to do shops at this place. The officer, however, refused to do anything that would interfere with the traveling public, if throw men out of work here. Six of the locomotives the upon were subsequently reduced, the others being smillent to above the purpose of Mr. Dyke. Word was freelved here this morning, from the Company headquarties in New-York that they would send a lawyer up this afternoon to consult with the Sheriff, but up to 6 v. no. reclaing further has been heard from the frie managers, where we were also showed and the same that the same

iron in the shops for sale, and proceed with the sale of the locomotives on Menday. A strong watch is placed over the property attached. There has been no seizure of Company's property at Goshen, as reported in some of the New-York papers to-day.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29, 1871. The House of Lords passed the Funding

bills, and adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the discussion of Church stions occupied the evening. The bill admitting the aity to a larger inflaence in parochial matters roused nuch feeling and met with strong opposition. . Mr. Gladsione begged for delay, but the bill was carried to a

THE NEW DOMINION.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—PROPOSED LAND GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, March 29 .- Sir George E. Cartier, the leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, in introducing resolutions for the admission commons, in introducing resolutions for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, stated that the proposed measure extended the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He proceeded to explain the terms of greenent. A subsidy of 50 cents per head, based upon a population of 60,00, would provide pendous, at the rate of two-thirds the former salaries, for those officials of the Colony whose positions would be effected by the Government. He explained the agreement as to the fariffs and excise duties, stating that the present tariff could remain as long as desired by British Colombia, and by that arrangement the Dominion exchanger would receive a larger revenue than by the Canadian tariff; but an assimilation would daubtics take place. He went into explanations respecting the Canadian Pacida Railway, and stipulations for its construction, and the works which have been completed within a period of ten years. British Colombia was to aid the work by a land grant of twenty-mile sections on each side of the line, which would give the road 50,560,000 acres, or 24,000 square miles of land. It was proposed to give in return sitigoeo annually, which was only the interest on £1,00,000 at rive per cent. Placing the value of the land of \$1 per acre, it would leave over \$35,000,000 worth of land to aid the railroad. The length of the line from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific would be about 2,500 miles, of which 700 miles were in Ontario. It was expected that the Ontario Government would give a grant of 9,00,000 acres of and to aid it to any extent by a money grant. The Government do not interest the road of \$25,000,000. He estimated the cost of the road at \$10,000 die and pointed to the necessity of laving the Pacific seasonal, if ever the Dominion was to become a great power on the contineirs.

Six A, T, Galt trusted that the Government would be very extent in entering into the proposed treaty. Inasmoch as Canada had already a great unany obligations to fulfill, twould be imperated to the Confederation, ye of British Columbia into the Dominior, stated that the osed measure extended the Dominion of Canada

submitted to the House. The debate was fluarly ned.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPLE DISPATCHES. .... The Queen of Sweden is dying.

....Elections have been ordered in Porto

....The Roumanian Chambers have been dis-olved, and the Ministry remain in power. Bucharest is The German Reichstag has approved the commercial treaty between the German Empire and the Republic of San Salvador.

... The reply of the Russian Synod to the arriarch of Constantinople is pullished. The Synod bares the dissatisfaction felt by the Patriarch of the Porte and the Greek Church in Bulgaria, at considers the convocation of a Council, which was

proposed by him, as unnecessary.

The Royal Albert Hall of Science and Art at Kensington, England, was opened yesterday to public use by the Queen in person, in the presence of faily 10,000 specuaiers. The Prince of Walns, Duke of Saxe-Coonge-Gotha, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne and the Pelacosa-Beatrice, and a very large number of the mobility, were

THE CHADWICK CASE.

A large number of affidavits have been filed by detective officers at the District-Attorney's office, under the invitation of the Court for statements with reference to the previous history of Geo. W. Chadwick. Among them are two which claim that during the time that Chindwick, as a broker, was introducing Van Eeten as Livingston at various houses, he in his own effice familiarly addressed him by his real name of Van Eeten.

GAINED BY MR. STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.-The great church lawsuit, growing out of the suspension of Geo. H. Stuart, esq., for hymn-singing in 1869, and involving the large property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has occupied the Supreme Court during the March term, but is now drawing to a close. Mr. Stuart was on the witness stand to-day, for four hours, Stuart was on the witness stand to-day, for four hours, and the court-room was tammed with interested spectators. He deposed that he never sang a hymn at a Referenced Presbyterian Church service, except on one cerasion, at the church of the Rev. Dr. Metzod of New-York. This reverence gentleman was present in Court, aiding the party who suspended Mr. Stuart, and who are now trying to elect him and his pastor, the Kev. Dr. Wylie, from their house of worship.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A TEMPERANCE MAN

CHICAGO, March 29 .- On Monday afternoon, at Magnoketa, Iowa, while Col. W. F. Comer was standing in the Post-Office opening and reading letters, six men entered, locked the door, and commenced an assault on the Colonel with clubs. He was knocked down and beaten so bedly that his life is despaired of. The

A SCHOONER ASHORE-FOUR SEAMEN DROWNED. Washington, March 29.—The schooner Ploneer, from Alexandria for New-York, ran aground in the Potennac on Saturday. The next day, in endeavor-ing to get her off, the second mate, Orin Sears, from Hyannis, Mass., and three seamen, Harry Thompson, William H. Pearson, and John C. Rosengarest, all halling from New-York, were drowned. A new crew was pro-cured for the schooner, and she has again started on her

A TOWN IN FLAMES-SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- The town of Truckee, California, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is in flames, and will probably be destroyed. A number

of women and children have been killed by the burning ulldings falling upon them.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be for navigation, from tide-water to Saumit, on Monday. April 2. The propeller Araxes from Toledo, laden with

.The Monticello and Port Jervis (N. Y.) Railway.

.... Mesors. Fisk & Hatch of New-York yesterday The coal investigation before the Pennsylvania

The observations at Mount Washington at 7 p.
18. vesterday were: Barometer, 28,56; chance, plus 28; thermometer, \$P\_1\$
change, unious \$P\_1\$ relative hamedity, .67; wind W.; velocity, 64 miles per
hour.

A preliminary meeting was held in Boston yesto arrange for a social gathering of the descendants of the at Harmony Grove, South Farmingham, Mass. The day

... The General Ticket Agents' Convention met in

Savanah, resterday. George A. Badunin of the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Hallimore Hellington was clearly and the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Hallimore Religional was elected President, and E. H. Dorsey of the Charlotte, Columbia and Agusta Hallimore, Vice-President.

The Times and The Bulletin of Leavenw rfb, Annas, have effected measures to consultable, the new publication to lacth on Sunday cent on The Leavenworth Bulletin and Fines. This will leave that city with but we Registed morning papers. The Hemoerana being represented by The Commercial.

## WASHINGTON.

MR. SUMNER AND THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLI-CANS-THE SENATE COMMITTEE STILL INVES-TIGATING KU-KLUX OUTRAGES-SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1871. Some statements having been made relative to the refusal of Mr. Sumner to give a word of cheer to the Connecticut Republicans, when asked to do so, it is pro per to relate the actual facts in the matter. Wilson suggested some days ago to Gov. Buckingham the propriety of asking Mr. Sumner to send by letter, or tele gram, semething which would show his sympathy with the Republicans there and encourage them in the present canvaes. Gov. Buckingham accepted the suggestion, and went to Mr. Sumner, who showed no want of interest in the Connecticut canvass and its results. He told Gov. Buckingham that he would send a telegram to Connecticut, if he might do so in the words of another. Mr. Buckingham, however, wishing Mr. Sumner to give the Republicans of his State some words of his own, was rather unwilling to take Mr. Sumner's offer, especially as the words he desired to quote were not given. There is no feeling with regard to this on the part of the Con-necticut Senator, whose request certainly did not emprace an interpellation of the speech delivered on

Monday as has been reported.

The Senate Select Committee on Southern Outrages has been engaged for several days past in taking the testimony of various persons from Mississippi and South Carolina. Among these, Col. Huggins of the former State, and several of the South Carolina Legislature, have been examined, or remain in the city for that purpose. It is not improbable that the Committee will make a supplementary report before Congress adjourns.

The Joint Committee of 21 proposed by the House resolution is now in the Senate, having been laid aside at the time of its reception, and will undoubtedly be passed. If it should be determined not to pass this resolution, the Senate Select Committee will undoubtedly pursue the investigation during the recess, going South for that pur pose. It is designed to make a thorough examination of Southern affairs, and report at the next session.

Representative Walls of Florida is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Gibbs, Secretary of State, giving some account of the increase of lawlessness in that State. A great number of murders and attempts to murder are mentioned, the victims of which, in every case, have been known Republicans, National or State officers. Mr. Gibbs promises to forward to Mr. Walls, within a few days, a certified transcript of the information received

A letter from Secretary Boutwell, in reply to a Senate resolution of inquiry, shows the amount of money paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of fines, &c., by cas toms efficers at the ports of Boston, New-Yerk, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco from Jan. 1, 1868, to Nov. 30, 1870, with the sums paid as distributive shares out of the funds thus received to officers of the customs and to informers and others. The large difference between the amounts received by the Naval Officer at New-York, and by the Collector and Surveyor at the same port, is caused by the fact that the office of Naval Officer at New-York was vacant for a long time prior to April, 1869, and the Naval Officers' share in all cases instituted during the period was divided, under the ruling of a former Attorney-General, between the Surveyor and Collector. The following is the statement:

veyor and Collector. The following is the statement:

Boston.—Amount collected, \$50,672 67; Collector's share, \$1,070 27; Surveyor's share, \$4,974 69; Naval Officer's share, \$4,976 27; Surveyor's share, \$4,974 69; Naval Officer's share, \$4,945 76; Informer's share, \$16,242 28.

New-York.—Amount collected, \$47,613 55; Collector, \$9,504 12; informers, \$20,437 69.

Philadelphia.—Amount collected, \$19,402 22; Collector, \$1,644 05; informers, \$2,877 48;
Baltimore.—Amount collected, \$36,729 76; Collector, \$3,744 65; informers, \$7,374 52.

New-Orleans.—Amount collected, \$36,729 76; Collector, \$3,724 05; informers, \$4,536 52.

New-Orleans.—Amount collected, \$2,672 62; Collector, \$2,683 83; Surveyor, \$2,754 94; Naval Officer, \$2,654 34; informers, \$6,216 56.

San Francisco (in celn).—Amount collected, \$172,416 82; Collector, \$14,716 92; informers, \$40,077 85.

The Speaker announced, to-day, the Committee on Aecounts, and the House members of the Joint Committee on Printing. Mr. Bufflinten of Massachusetts was ap-

on Printing. Mr. Buffinten of Massachusetts was ap-pointed Chairman of the former, as the only member of the Committee in the last Congress who is a member of the present House, and the Chairmanship of the Printing Committee was given to Gen. Deatty of Ohio, who, in the XLIst Congress, was at the head of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The appointment of these two Commit-tees was necessary for the transaction of the current business of the House. One audits all the accounts for expenditures, and the other must, under the rules, consider and report upon all resolutions for the printing of

The President has signed the bill authorizing the Commissioners to revise the statutes to print their reports, and the joint resolution granting the right to erect a

A letter was received at the Treasury Department today from a banker at Baden Baden, inclosing a bill of exchange for \$5,000 (gold), with the statement that it is from a former citizen of the United States, who desires to make anonymous restitution to the United States

THE SUMNER SPEECH. IMPRESSIONS OF AN ON-LOOKER AND FRIEND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: On Saturday morning the public received the first intimation as to the time of the delivery of Mr. Summer's great Santo Domingo speech. Shertly after 11 to-day the Senate galleries, save the reporters gallery, were filled, and before 12 the galleries, the stairways, the cleak-rooms, and the doorways and entrances above and below were packed and blocked up by wedged in masses of anxious and agitated women and men, Each niche in the wall above contained two or more living statues, standing like statues of stone for three mortal hours, immovable, though not emotioniess, while the tide swept into the Chamber below, everwhelming the Senate, delving Senators from their seats, and the Senate's officers from their accustomed chairs, until the orator suggested a mass meeting such as are held in United States. Never was a Senator so honored in his auditors. Great orators, heroes, statesmen, and jurists of worthlest renown, those highest in authority and those highest in the world's esteem, remained standing for hours for the privilege of listening to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Diplomatic Representatives of the great nations of the world were pres. ent. Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ministers elbowed their way within hearing distance of the organ-toned orator. The Judges left their seats on the Bench of the Supreme Court to surround the speaker; the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and many of the most heroic officers of these branches of the public service listened with intensest interest, The lower branch of Congress adjourned, and the mem bers remained standing for hours on the floor of the Senate, while groups of richly attired ladies, the most beautiful and brilliant in the land, the wives and daugh. ters of Senators, Judges, Generals, Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, besieged the doors of Senate and galleries, thankful for standing-room within hearing of the learned And what was the reception of such a speech from

such an audience i Its eloquent words fell upon sympathetic ears and touched responsive hearts. Depend upon it, fellow Republican, whatever your wishes may be, Washington is with Sumner. Four-fifths of the President's appointés and those of his Cabinet in the President's appointes and those of his Cabinet in the Departments are against him on his Santo Domingo policy, and against him in his quarrel with Sumner. The sentiment which received the warmest approval was this: If the President had bestowed a tithe of the personal effort and personal attention and personal aftention, and personal aftention and personal aftention and personal aftention protection to American citizens in the South that he has to procuring the annexation of half an island in the Caribbean Sea, the outrages of the Ku-Khux Khan would long since have been numbered among the things of the past. The repetition of the applause which broke forth upon the utterance of this sentiment was restrained by the fear that the galleries would be cleared, as threatened by the Vice-President, and by the knowledge also that all applause was contrary to the rules of the Senate.

enate. Not only the galleries but the Senate listened with pro-

whole speech was keyed in a temperate tone. His nilu whole speech was keyed in a temperate tone. Also sion, however, to the President as the chief of the Ku-Kiux Klan which was committing depredations on foreign soil, was unfortunate and in extremely bad taste. Viewed from this point of view, this speech must be regarded as of great political significance and historical importance, and, judging by its effect upon representative men here, it will receive the emphatic approval of the people of the United States. We believe that on this, as on other questions, Mr. Summer has anticipated and uttered in advance the verdict of history.

1. q. it. Washington, March 27, 1871.

THE NEW UNITED STATES BONDS.

Washington, March 27, 1871.

Washington, March 29 .- An erroneous report has been circulated in financial circles to the effect that, in consequence of the expiration of the 20 days to which Secretary Boutwell limited the negotiation of the first \$200,000,000 of five per cents of the new loan, having divided that amount equally between the agents of the United States and those of Europe, no more of such bonds will be negotiated separately, but that hereafter the three classes of bonds—namely, fives, four-and-a-halfs, and fours—will have to be taken together. The fact is, that the 20 days having expired, either side may now receive subscriptions to the first \$200,000,000 of five per cents to any extent equal to what remains untaken of that sum, whether it amounts to more than \$100,000,000 in either country or not. When the entire \$200,000,000 above referred to shall have been there, the three classes of bonds will be placed in the market together. The printing of the backs of the following designated bonds has been awarded by Secretary Boutwell to the Bank-Note Companies herewith named. The remainder of the work will be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The Continuals.—The corror was per sent thomands, and has and a balf per cent done-thousands, for and a half per cent they are the tree of the correct forwards and a balf per cent one-thousands. first \$200,000,000 of five per cents of the new loan, having

d ten-thousands.
The coupon five per cent fillies and five-bundreds, found d a half per cent fillies and five-bundreds, registered five per centles, bundreds, five-bundreds, ten-thousands, and four and a half per cent Continental Company have already submitted models for the backs, and they have been returned

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:
Legan II. Roots to be United States Marshal for the Western District
of Arkanas.
J. N. Patierson to be United States Marshal for the District of New-

Hampshire.

W. C. Harbinson to be Assessor of Internal Herenne for the Twenty-fourth District of Pennerbanis.

S. C. Bennett to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth New-Jersop District.

ALBANY.

STRIKING THE INSURANCE COMPANIES-PASSAGE OF THE BILL CONTROLLING THE INVEST-MENTS OF FOREIGN COMPANIES—GRINDING OUT LAWS-BROOKLYN QUICK TRANSIT.

ALBANY, March 29 .- Of all the striking schemes set affeat during this session of the Legislature the Insurance bills are the most complete fallures. The nsurance companies have steadily refused to negotiate. and it is not believed that they have dropped even a penny into the hats of the sturdy beggars at Albany. This morning, Moseley's great striking bill to compel foreign life insurance companies to invest 50 per cent of foreign life insurance companies to invest to per cent of masts tower above all the shipping on the Jersey the receipts of their business in this State in bonds and side, and the flags at their head can be mortgages of this State and other securities, to be deposited with the State Seperintendent of Insurance, passed the Assembly. At least one-third of the receipts must according to this bill be invested in mortgages on real estate. Even if the bill was what it purports to be, it would be an unjust law; for the statutes prohibit our own insurance companies, which derive a very large share of their income from the West, from loaning on real estate outside the limits of the State, with the exception only of such portions of Connecticut and New-Jersey as within a radius of 50 miles of New-York City. A petition signed by nearly all the Life Insurance Companies of New-York City, praying for a modification of this law, has been lying for months in the Insurance Committee, so that that Committee cannot plead ignorance of the existing laws. But the bill is not what it purports to be, In many States of the Union, including several of the largest and wealthiest of the Western States, the laws permit New-York Insurance Companies to do business neder the same regulations which our law-givers may see fit to impose on companies which are foreign to us. No conditions are specified by those States. Their laws stipulate merely that they will accord to other States the same privileges which other States accord to them. Suppos ing Mr. Moseley's bill gets through the Senate, and re ceives the approval of the Governor, the law of New York immediately becomes the law of Obio, so far as New-York companies doing business in Obio are coneerned. But the New-York companies could take out no license in Ohio under such a law, because they are expressly prohibited from lending on security of Ohio real estate. The New-York companies will therefore be driven out of Ohio, and out of all the States which have imilar laws. Where Ohio companies receive a thousand dollars from the people of New-York, New-York companies receive a million from the people of Ohio.

This most dishonest bill of Mescley's was not read

sion which it received consisted of a few words in opp sition which Messrs. Scribner and Alberger succeeded in etting in under color of explaining their votes. Mr eseley also delivered himself of a few misrepresenta-

note swindle, or at least another south sea belone rd, of certain gingoriveed men who are bettine hers nor have any convictions, but who always vote in the majority for fear of losing their local bills a last sort also make up the bulk of the absenters following is a list of those who voted against the

Buriet.
Fish. Nicholas, Sexual, Ciford.
The bill has not the ghost of a chance of becoming a law, if any dependence can be placed upon the consistency of the Governor, his Excellency having vetted a much less objectionable bill of the same kind last year, and the process which determined his action then apply The reasons which determined his action then apply

The reasons which determines his actual with much greater force to the present measure.

The business of the Legislature is now advanced that stage of hurry and commision in which it is alm impossible to keep record of what is going on. 'Grinding Committee report scores of bills, each of which reads by its title merety and passed, without the slip est knowledge on the part of the majority of members what they are value for. By a resolution adopted est knowledge on the part of the inadorty in hemorety to what they are voting for. By a resolution adopted in the Assembly to day, all debate is hereafter limited to speeches of five minutes each. Under this rule intelli-gent discussion is an impossibility, although much of the most important business of the session remains to be dis-

spections is an impossibility, although much of the most important business of the session remains to be disposed of.

How the public business is transacted is well illustrated by a little incident in the Assembly this morning. In the confusion caused by a multitude of motions to refer, Mr. Fields attempted to smuggle Genet's Birakwell's Island Bridge bill into the Committee on Cities with power to report complete. Portunately Mr. Prince of Queens County, whose constituents are much opposed to tails bill, caught the title and objected. Fields endeavored to press his motion and on Mr. Prince persisting in his objection loudly asserted that not another his of Prince's should be advanced this session.

The Senate was occupied again to-day with the bill repealing the act under which the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad has established a ferry and is constructing a bridge across Lake Champlain to connect with the New-Eugland railroads. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and will pass the Senate by a very close vote. All the Republicans except two oppose it. Its fate in the Assembly is doubtful, being complicated by the revolt of Mr. Weed from Tammany.

The special order in the Assembly was Mr. Howe's bill offering a reward of \$80,000 from the State Treasury for the best substitute for the motive power now in use along the canals. Gen. McCleilan, Heratio Seymour, and others are constituted to decide on plans of inventors, Should the improvement come into general use within a year, the inventor will receive \$0,000 more. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Murphy's bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Steam-Transit Company has been Javorably reported from the Committee. It authorizes the construction and operating of an underground and elevated railroad, under or over streets lying between Faiton Ferry and Prospect Park, on or near the line of Faiton Ferry and Prospect Park, on or near the line of Faiton Ferry and Prospect Park, on or near the line of Faiton Ferry and Prospect Park, on or near the lin tal stock of the Components at the same of by a two thirds vote to \$7,00,000. The corporators are respectable and well-known citizens. The act will take effect sixt days after its passage, and all privileges and franchise under it will be forefited unless at least one units of the road shall be constructed within three years.

SENATE .... ALBANY, March 29, 1871. Bills were introduced incorporating trustees of the estate belenging to the Diocese of Long Island:

PRICE FOUR CENTS. authorizing the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society to hold Additional real estate; incorporating the Bay Ridge Athennum; incorporating the New-Yerk Coal Exchange; amending the General Manufacturing law.

The Senate then in Committee fook up the Lake Champlain Bridge bill, and after a long discussion ordered the bill to a third reading. The bill regulating the assessment of personal taxation in New-York was rejected to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hardenbergh introduced a bill to protect people constraint and conversive railroad management.

gainst unjust and oppressive railroad management, and create a Board of Estimate and Control. Mr. Parker introduced a bill to prevent premature surial of persons supposed to be dead. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill was introduced authorizing the De-

parfment of Public Works to Jurning as to the Controls of New-York.

The Renaite, in Committee, disposed of a large number of private claim bills. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill requiring foreign life insurance com-

Bills were introduced to prevent brokers from assuming the title of bankers; and to erect a new prison for the County of New York. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

AN ELEGANT STEAMER.

THE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

PIONEER VESSEL. The new steamer Oceanic, Capt. Digby Mur-

my, mrived at this port, late on Tuesday night, and

steamed up to her dock early yesterday morning with the American ensign at her foremast head, and the Brit-

ish fing at the peak. She excited much attention among

the thousands who crossed on the ferry boats during the

day. Since the Great Eastern left these waters nothing

has been seen to rival the Oceanic in size. Her length is

432 feet, breadth of beam 41 feet, depth of hold 23 feet,

entire burden 6,000 tuns, engines 3,000 horse-power, and she draws, at the load-line, 25 feet of water. Her four

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN-ANOTHER AT-

TEMPT TO APPOINT EXPERTS.

Its session in January last, after withdrawing the charges against the Rev. Dr. John Lanshan, voted to submit the

whole matter for investigation to a Sub-Committee con-

eisting of Bishop Scott, and the Rev. Messrs. Bingham,

Vernon, and Rothbeller. This Committee, after a secret

session of five days, and a vain attempt to select experts

who should examine the accounts, adjourned for one

menth. In accordance with this adjournment, the Sub-

Committee met at No. 805 Broadway, yesterday, and pro-

throughout the day, but did not come to any decision

The experts, as soon as they are chesen, will investigate

the affairs of the Concern and report the result back to

the Sub-Committee. The latter will subsequently report to the General Conference which meets in Brooklyn in May, 1872. The Sub-Committee will resume its session

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDEBER-SECOND

TRIAL OF L V. W. BUCKHOUT.

Thy case of Isaac V. W. Buckhout, charged

with the nurder of his wife, and of Affred Randall, was

taken up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer,

White Plains, Westchester County, before Judge J. F.

Barnard, Associate-Justices Silkman and Howe, and th

County Judge, Robert Cochrane. The crimes were com-

them a bottle of cider, suidenly refurned, armed with a

rs oh, other and regular resumed and whiskers, and regular resumed the assign indictment charging he trial was resumed on a single indictment charging he trial was resumed on a single indictment charging he trial was resumed and John S. and John S. and John S.

PERSONALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Mayor Chahoon was yesterday taken before udge Guigen of Elehmood, on a writ of habeas corpus, and belied to ppear for a new trial in the sum of \$7,000. Ex-Gov. Wells and others

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Adams, Mass, was burned yesterday. Insured.

David H. Homer of this city has been sentened to fre years in the St. Louis Pentitentiary for passing a forgel check.

Milled by falling from the roof of a church in Waterbury, Coon, or

....The body of John Peters, who had been missing

.Marx's brewery, with dwelling attached, in chrown, Conn., was burned yesterlay. Low, #2,000; insurance,

There was a heavy frost, with ice, in Virginia, the James River to the Potemac. It is feared that the fruit crop is

A tavern in Bedford, 14 miles from Detroit,

.Customs officers at New-Orleans have seized,

The Methodist Book Concern Committee, at

XLIID CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE-MR. SUM NER'S SANTO DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS TABLED -THE RU-KLUX BILL DISCUSSED IN THE

INT THEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Wastington, Wednesday, March 29, 1671. In the Senate, to-day, the merning hour was entirely

onsumed in discussing Mr. Anthony's resolution to con

der any bill for the South received from the House, M:

Casserly taking up most of the time. At 1 o'clock Mr.

He gave a history of the movements of our naval forces

thurz resumed the floor on the Santo Domingo question.

a the Dowinican waters, and, referring to the fact that[a United States yeard had been engaged in transporting the troops of Bacz from one point to another, he asked low it would have been regarded if an English man-ofwar had, during the Rebeillon, transported Rebeil troops anles to layest 50 per cent of the premiums received from Mobile to Charlesion. He was as outspoken as Mr. from policy-holders in this State in bonds and mortgages summer in the intimation that the misdeon panes in this State was possed.
The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the New-ork Musical Instrument Lean and Savings Association ith his veto, the object being obtainable under the genneanors for which Andrew Johnson was impeached were as nothing compared to the In altusion to Secretary Robeson's late dispatch, i.e eaused much answerment by exclaiming: "Why, Mr. President, if our Secretary of the Navy goes on in this prison for the County of New-York. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House wept into Committee of the Whole on the bill to foster and develop internal conuncree, by inviting and rewarding practicable and profitable introduction upon the canals of steam, calorie, electricity, or any motor other than animal power for the propulsion of boats. It provides for giving to the inventor whose plan proves best \$20,000.

Mr. Weed proposed to give \$5,000 to each of five persons whose plans are the best, and that \$25,000 be given to the one whose plan is selected by the Commissioners as superior to all. The motion was lost.

Mr. Gleason moved to strike out the reward of \$60,000, to be given after two years, was to the inventor. If any one can produce such an invention as this, \$50,000 will be as nothing to the value of it to the inventor. The motion was lost.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

In the House Mr. Alvord moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. So ordered.

The Governor returned the bill to incorporate the Claremont Library Association, New-Yerk, without his approval. The veto vas sustained, and the bill recommitted to the Judiclary Committee for amendment. Adjourned. way he will come to be considered as a great constitutional lawyer among sailors, and a mighty sailor among constitutional lawyers." He repudiated the charge that his design was to break down the Republican party, and besought Senntors not to make the grevious mistake of the act of the party, for he believed that the party could not stagger under such a burden. The galleries were crowded as on Monday, and Mr. Schurz was the frequent recipient of subdued applicase. Mr. Morton eccupied a short time in again arguing that the action of Gen. Grant toward Hayti was precisely analogous to the attitude of the Administration of John Tyler toward Mexico, pend ing the negotiations for the annexation of Texas. Upon this point abother colloquy occurred between him and Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Harlan was the last speaker. He replied to the arms the following and Schurz, and made the guments of Messrs. Summer and Schurz, and made the most powerful effort in defense of the President's action that has yet been made. Ho intimated that Mr. Schurz was influenced to attack the President because of the re-moval of a few office-holders in Missouri, who were his (Schurz's) friends. Mr. Schurz was prompt to resent this, and the collective between the two Senators was somewhat exciting, and not altogether parliamentary. When Mr. Harian finished, in accordance with the un-derstanding between the Senators opposed to the present agitation of the Santo Domingo question, he moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Several other Senators de sired to speak, including Mr. Sumner, and appeals were made to Mr. Harlan to withdraw his motion, to which. however, he turned a deaf car. Mr. Sumper was unwilling to be put down in this way, and again appealed to Mr. Harlan. A scene of great confusion then prevalled. Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, and other Senators were calling loudly, "Question, question," several Senators were making attempts to speak, and the Vice-President, who was embarrassed, not wishing to humiliate Mr. Summer by cailing him to order, appealed to him to take his seat. Mr. Summer then sat down, and the vote being taken on the motion to lay on the table, it was carried, 59 to 16, the only Republicans in the negative being Pat-terson, Robertson, Schurz, and Sumner. Mr. Wilson declined to vote. The Senate then edjourned. Notwith-standing this action of the Senate it is in the power of Mr. Sumner to bring his resolutions before the Senate again by moving them as an amendment to any pending

masis tower above all the shipping on the Jersey side, and the fiags at their head can be seen from the corner of Chamberset, and Broadway. The Oceanic was built by Hariand & Wolff of Belfast, and five other vessels of equal turnage, power, and equiposent, named the Athatic, Belfie, Pacific, Arctic, and Adriatic, will follow during the year from the same yard. The decks are entirely of fron, cased above and below with wood, and she is furnished with that "great Yankic improvement"—a straight stem. The saloon is eleganity finished and upholitered. Four large tables run the entire length, with seats cashioned in magentacelored sift veiver, and the whole saloon is resplendent with salver plating and mirrors. Two coal grates with marble mantels, surmounted by delicately-fashioned bronzes, are in the aff end, near the entrance doors. Between these stand a neat library and serveriary, shared like an upright plano. The cozy ladies' cabin, 10 by 15 feet, situated on the starboard elie, directly aft of the saloon, is uphelstered in green velvet. The smoking-room—dished in buff—on the spar-deck, adjords from the windows a complete view of the decks. The state-rooms have perfect ventilation, which those living in the upper berths have it in their power to central. Each state-room is furnished with eight life preservers. An electric boil, leading to the steward's room, is fitted to every sleeping berth.

These vessels are undoubtedly the largest, handsomest, and best furnished of any now plying in the transation of the process of the leading men of all the principal steamship companies in the port. names inscribed upon the Speaker's list of members who are preparing to speak upon the Ku-Klux bill. At the rate of four speeches a day, nine days would be consumed in hearing these gentlemen, but, as the general desire of the House is that the debate shall not extend beyond Tuesday, the greater part of this promised eloquence will probably be printed without being delivered. No interest has thus far been shown in the debate. The galleries were nearly empty to-day, and not one-half of the members were in their scate, some 30 or 40 having gone over to the Senate to hear Senator Schurz's speech, and nearly as many more, having taken advantage of the agreement that no business shall be transacted by the House during the week, to go home and attend to their private affairs. When the bill is opened for amendments a lively dis-cussion may be expected on the details of the bill, and upon the various amendments that will be offered. Gen. Butler will move to amend the bill by inserting a clause, in the third section, to give the President power, besides employing the army, navy, and militia, as provided in the section, "to call out and organize such number of the volunteers who served in the late war as he may deem necessary for such purpose, according to the provisions of the Act of July 22, 1801, entitled ceeded to business. Mr. Bingham acting as Chairman, and Mr. Vernon as Secretary. They remained in session teers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, and the acts in addition thereto."" Butler thinks that such portion of the Regular Army as could be spared from duty in the Indian country would be too small to be of much service in enforcing the provisions of the bill. Besides, one-fourth of the soldiers in the Regular Army are believed to have served in the Rebel forces, and a large part of the others could not be depended on. As to the militia, only two States-New-York and Massachusetts—have any militia organization, and he therefore thinks it important to give the President power to call out volunteers if the necessity arises in the same manner in which volunteers were called out at the beginning of theR ebellion.

When the House adjourned, to-day, there were a

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

mitted at Buckhout's house in Sloepy Hellow, near Tar-rytown, on New Year's Day, 1870. Alfred Randall and SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, March 19, 1871.
The Senate took up in the morning hour Mr. his son were making a call there, when the prisoner, who Anthony's resolution to amend the order of business, so had left the parler under the pretense of procuring for that any bill concerning the South, passed by the House gun, and fired at father and son, killing the former in-stantly, and dangerously vounding the latter. His wife was atterward found dead in the adjoining room, from the effects of blows received from the stock of the gun. He was accessed, and brought to trial during Morch, 1870, under a double indictment of murice. The plea of insanity was aloged in the defense, and after a protracted trial, which occasioned great exciteof Representatives, may be considered at the present

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.), in denial of Mr. Anthony's passertion of yesterday, quoted from various Senate de-bates to show that certain legislation of the Senate, par-ticularly the Reconstruction measure, had been dictated

The trial was resumed on a single indirement charging the prisoner with the murder of Alfred Randall. The counsel for the prescention are John O. Dykman, District Attorney; Heary L. Clinton of this city, and John S. Eates of Westchester. The prisoner is defended by Francis Larkin, Judge Wm. R. Robertson, and A. B. Millard. Five hundred persons had been summoned to act as jurymen, but only three were sworn yesterday—Richard S. Gray, George K. Carroll, and Andrew L. Clarke. Great difficulty is experienced in securing jurymen owing to the widespread interest awakened by the previous investigation. In many instances, persons competent in other respects for jury-duty were excused on account of conscientious scrupies with reference to capital punishment. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.), in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion of yesterday, quoted from various Senate debates to show that certain legislation of the senate, particularly the Reconstruction measure, had been dictated and prepared by Republican cauciness. He read from speeches by Messis, Sunner, Sherman, and Stewart, in confirmation of this. He would ask what were those eaucines held for it not to whip-in the more independent and conscientious members into the majority, and went on to enumerate some of the cvils and dangers to the country from a bilind obedience to party trains. The Enforcement bill and similar measures had been pushed through by the majority by all nkint sessions, and the physicial exhaustion of their opponents.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) referrated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the conscience or judgment of a member, and defended the caucus system as an indispensable and time-homored expedient for assertaining the sentiments of members of the same party upon a given subject.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion. He was here for six years when there was an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that no jerity repeatedly canvased the Senate upon pending legislation. Something had been said by the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly) complaining that the minority had been compelled to stay up all night, but there were not now near so many night sessions as in the great struggles of 187 and 1858, when the Republican minority had a little success because they were "able?" men. The majority, toward morning, were generally found "stretched out on the softs."

Mr. SCHUEZ (Rep., Mo.) resumed the floor, and preceded to argue that the annexation of Texas furnished no precedent or justification for the belligerent interference of the President to protect Santo Domingo against Hayt. One of the leading objects of the Santo Domingo against Hayt. One of the leading objects of the Santo Domingo city items, and soon, of the test in the hill to be p Worthy & Larabee's planing-mill, at North

See Bigbth Page.

on board the steamer Liberts of the Baltimore, Havans and New Orleans Inc. 40,000 cigars and Rol rola of cigarattes for violation of the Revenue laws. Revenue laws.

The trial of Mrs. Fair for murder is proceeding in California. It has been proved that six stated, some time before the murder, that if Cristenies ever brought his wife back to five with him one of them should die.

e of them should die.

Special Agent Curtis of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Special Agent Curtis of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

parts the seizme at Malone of a span of horses raised at \$1.25, and 10 parts the seizme at \$1.25 for a violation of the Smeggling lass. They was valued at \$1.25 for a violation of the Smeggling lass. They was maggined scross the Canada line from Quebec.